A SHORT SYNOPSIS OF HUMAN PROTOZOOLOGY AND HELMINTHOLOGY. By L. R. S. Macfarlane, O.B.E., M.D., M.A., D.P.H. (Pp. vii + 251; figs. 61; plates 8. 35s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone Ltd., 1960.

THIS is a useful diagnostic manual. It presents basic information on the above subjects in condensed form. It will prove most useful, as suggested by the author, to students preparing for the Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. The book is convenient in size and not too expensive. The text is exceedingly well illustrated by Mr. R. M. Leach and this adds to the usefulness of the book.

The appendix contains some useful practical laboratory methods particularly applicable to protozoology and helminthology.

I found the type-setting far from pleasing. The use of heavy type for headings and occasionally in the text detracted rather than added to the presentation. Furthermore, the notes on treatment were too cryptic and lacked any attempt to give even a suggestion of dose levels. They would have been better omitted altogether.

These are but minor criticisms of a book which I am sure will find its way into the coat pocket of many a toiling student of protozoology and helminthology. M. G. N.

WEIGHT GAINS, SERUM PROTEIN LEVELS, AND HEALTH OF BREAST FED AND ARTIFICIALLY FED INFANTS. By B. Levin, Helen M. M. Mackay, Catherine A. Neill, V. G. Oberholzer and T. P. Whitehead. Medical Research Council Sp. Rep. Ser. No. 296. (Pp. ix + 154. 16s.) London: Her Majesty Stationery Office, 1959.

THIS very detailed and careful account developed from studies to investigate normal serum protein levels in infants. This involved clinical and biochemical studies to show that the infants were normal, and premature and term infants were studied. Serum protein values changed with age from birth to eighteen months, but, like weight gains, they were found to show similar values in premature and term infants if compared on a basis of age from conception.

No brief discussion could do any justice to the careful and detailed work described. Much interest will attach to the comparison of breast feeding and artificial feeding, and, while a doubtful advantage in some groups in favour of artificial feeding may be challenged on the basis that such feeding may not always be as carefully carried out as in the experimental series, the work certainly adds nothing to support any peculiar virtue of breast feeding. However, this is only a side issue in a very full discussion of the scientific basis of nutrition in the early months of life. J. E. M.

NOTES ON INFANT FEEDING. By Stanley Graham, LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P.(Ed.), F.R.F.P.S.(Glas.), and Robert A. Shanks, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.F.P.S. Fifth Edition. (Pp. 76. 4s. 6d.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1960.

THESE notes embody the principles of infant feeding as taught at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow. Except for a small section of the chapter on artificial feeding, the subject is dealt with in a clear and practical manner. Though primarily intended for medical students, this book could well be read with advantage by medical practitioners, health visitors, and midwives. I. J. C.

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY FOR RADIOGRAPHERS. By Paul M. Davies, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., F.F.R., D.M.R. (Pp. 242. 15s.) London: William Heinemann Medical Books, 1960.

THIS useful book should be welcomed by many as well as radiographers, and even medical students will find help with many of their difficulties with terminology. A very large amount of information is supplied, but, if it is to be read, and most of it is worth reading, and not kept for reference, it would be useful if the student could have some guidance on those sections discussing common conditions, since mention of so many rare conditions must confuse him.